



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Panchayati Raj



A Report

on

3-Days National Workshop on LSDGs in PRIs

Adopting Thematic Approach

Theme 4 & 5: Water Sufficient & Clean Gram Panchayat



सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास



Report
on
3-Days National Workshop on LSDGs in PRIs Adopting Thematic Approach
Theme 4 & 5: *Water Sufficient & Clean Gram Panchayats*

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Ministry of Panchayati Raj





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List of Acronyms:

| | |
|---|--|
| BIS: Bureau of Indian Standards | MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| CSC: Community Sanitary Complex | MoPR: Ministry of Panchayati Raj |
| DDWS: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation | ODF: Open Defecation Free |
| DPDC: The District Planning and Development Council (DPDC) | PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| DPR: Detailed Project Report | PRI: Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| EGS: Employment Guarantee Scheme | PWM: Plastic Waste Management |
| FHTC: Functional Household Tap Connection | PWS: Piped Water Supply Scheme |
| FTK: Field Testing Kits | RDD: Rural Development Department |
| GoI: Government of India | RGSA: Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan |
| GoM: Government of Maharashtra | SBM: Swachh Bharat Mission |
| GP: Gram Panchayat | SDG: Sustainable Development Goals |
| HHs: Households | SHG: Self Help Group |
| IoT: Internet of Things | SLWM: Solid and Liquid Waste Management |
| JJM: Jal Jeevan Mission | UN: United Nations |
| JS: Joint Secretary | UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund |
| LPCD: Litre Per Capita Per Day | VWSC: Village Water and Sanitation Committee |
| LSDG: Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals | WASH: Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| MD: Mission Director | YASHADA: Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration |



Water Sufficient Village

Report
on

3-Days National Workshop

on

Localization of Sustainable Development Goal in Gram Panchayats

Adopting Thematic Approaches

Themes 4 & 5: 'Water Sufficient and Clean Gram Panchayat'



Clean and Green Village

Date: 22nd – 24th September 2022

Day: Thursday, Friday & Saturday

Time: 09.00 am to 05.00 pm

Venue: Prof. Ramkrishna More Auditorium, Pune, Maharashtra

Introduction:

India is a signatory to the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development by achieving holistic, inclusive, and people-centric development through 17 identified Goals. Keeping this aspect in view, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India has adopted thematic approach by aggregating 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into 9 broad themes for strengthening the process of Localization of SDGs in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the grassroots. The attainment of 9 Themes of LSDGs through collaborative, collaborative, and convergent efforts with all concerned stakeholders. The ultimate purpose is to achieve the SDGs with the vision of "Leaving No One Behind", by bringing together the "Whole of Government" and "Whole of Society" approach.



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The 3-tier PRIs system, especially the *Gram Panchayats* (GPs) or Local Self-governments have contributed significantly to the 29 Panchayat focussed sectoral improvements for Socio-economic Development and established Social Justice across rural India. The GPs plays an important and leading role in ensuring the availability and quality access of basic services like drinking water, sanitation, health, education, and nutrition etc., which are very crucial for the overall development and growth of the rural communities. The Government policies, guidelines, and decisions have helped GPs to perform their role effectively and efficiently across the Nation.

The GPs is the key Local Self-government institution, responsible for the fulfilment of the community's aspirations with respect to the development of the villages. In spirit of the principle of decentralization enlisted under Eleventh Scheduled of the Constitution of India by 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1993. The provision of drinking water and sanitation are included in the 29 Panchayat subjects of Part XI and are entrusted to *Panchayats*. The GP's one of the primary responsibilities to ensure the availability and accessibility of safe and secure drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to its all citizens throughout the year. Hence, it is necessary that the Elected Representatives including *Sarpanch*, and other stakeholders of the GP are made well-conversant with their duties and responsibilities for ensuring safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities for all on a sustained basis. Thus, as a part of the exercise of each and every GP is to prepare holistic *Gram Panchayat Development Plans* (GPDs) for overall growth and development of their areas, which further help achieving UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development at the grassroots.



Background:

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), the Government of India decided to strengthen the LSDGs process by undertaking the exercise of organising a series of Thematic National Workshops to sensitise and build the capacities of the Elected Representatives, Functionaries, and concerned other stakeholders of the 3-tier PRIs. It is responsibilities of the concerned State/UT governments to implement LSDGs in PRIs adopting thematic approach for achievement of the SDG 2030 Agenda. After the successful conduct of a National Workshop on *Theme – 6: ‘Village with Self-sufficient Infrastructures’* in Chandigarh, Punjab during 22nd to 23rd August 2022. In connection to this, a 3-Days National Workshop on LSDGs in PRIs on **Theme 4: ‘Water Sufficient Village’** and **Theme 5: ‘Clean Village’** was organized and successfully conducted by MoPR in collaboration with the RGSA Cell, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Maharashtra along with SIRD - YASHADA and Zilla Parishad Pune held at **Prof. Ramakrishna More Auditorium, Pune, Maharashtra** during 22nd – 24th September 2022.



The event was inaugurated by the Hon’ble State Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri. Kapli Patil and Hon’ble Cabinet Minister, Dept. of Rural Development, GoM, Shri. Girish Mahajan, along with Secretary, MoPR, GoI, Secretary, DDWS, GoI, Addl. Chief Secretary, RDD, GoM, MD, JJM, GoM, MD, SBM, GoM, JS, MoPR, AS, Water Resource Department, GoI, Senior Officials from YASHADA, RGSA including Padmashree. Shri. Popatrao Pawar.



The event was graced by the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri. Eknath Shinde who joined virtually in the valedictory session guided and motivated the *Sarpanches* and committed full support of the State to achieve all themes. The Hon’ble Minister of State, PR guided State officials on how to achieve all LSDGs themes at the grassroot level. The Hon’ble Minister of State, MoPR, Government of India, Cabinet Minister for Rural Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, Senior officials from the central and state government, led the event with support from civil society organisations, development partners, with active participation by the elected representatives from across the States in India.

The audience and participants of the workshop came from 3-tier PRIs of 34 States/UTs including different SIRDs, State/District/Block Representatives along with the main stakeholders like *Gram Panchayat* Members. The platform provided an opportunity to all participants to be obtained and experienced with different thoughts, theories, functioning, and best practices on success and challenges in across *Gram Panchayats* of rural India. The workshop aided in identifying the objectives, core focus areas and potential services to be targeted under the themes Theme - 4: ‘Water Sufficient Village’ and Theme - 5: ‘Clean Village’.

The national workshop had five technical sessions *i.e.*, panel discussions led by the Secretary of the Nodal Ministries of the Government of India. The Senior Government Officers from Central Government, State government, Sector Experts, UN Agencies, and Elected Representatives and Functionaries from the Best Performing Gram Panchayats were the panellists. The Concept Note,



Programme Agenda, and List of Videos Presentations are attached in Annexure with QR Codes. The 3-Days National Workshop divided into 6 Panel Sessions including Inaugural Session as following:

- *Water Sufficient Gram Panchayat: Safe and Clean Drinking Water*
- *Clean Gram Panchayat*
- *Water Sufficient Gram Panchayats*
- *Water Sufficient & Clean Gram Panchayats: Best Practices from Maharashtra*
- *Way Forward*

The last day of the National Workshop was designated to the Field/Exposure Visits of the Participants of Elected Representatives, Functionaries, and PRI Officials from the States/UTs to 8 best-performing villages under Water Sufficient and Clean Village Themes from the Pune District of Maharashtra. The List of GP/Villages including photographs are attached in Annexure.

A total of 16 exhibition stalls were set-up for exhibition of the best technological advancement and models adopted for first two days during the National Workshop to highlight key innovations under the Thematic Approach. The List and details of 16 Exhibition Stalls with their key highlights are Attached in Annexure.



Day - 1

22nd September 2022





Inaugural Address



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Inaugural Session

Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in PRIs
Theme 4 & 5: Water Sufficient and Clean Gram Panchayats

सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास

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|---|---|--|---|--|--|
|  <p>Shri. Rajesh Kumar Addl. Chief Secretary, RD&PR Department, Government of Maharashtra</p> |  <p>Shri. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, Government of India</p> |  <p>Shri. Girish Mahajan Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Rural Development Department, Government of Maharashtra</p> |  <p>Shri. Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Hon'ble Minister of State, MoPR, Government of India</p> |  <p>Dr. Chandra Shekhar Kumar, Additional Secretary, MoPR, Government of India</p> |  <p>Shri. Anand Bhandari, State Project Director RGSA, RD&PR Department, Government of Maharashtra</p> |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|





Inaugural Addresses by the Dignitaries:

The 3-Days National Workshop was inaugurated by **Shri. Rajesh Kumar, Addl. Secretary, RD&PR Dept., Govt of Maharashtra** by welcoming all the dignitaries, guests, and participants. The Hon'ble Dignitaries addressed to the audience during the inaugural session of the workshop. The key remarks from their address are as follows:



During his speech, he mentioned how the MoPR has subsumed all the 17 SDGs into 9 Thematic areas for achieving goals of Sustainable development. The State Government's commitment for achieving the SDG 2030 Agenda is kickstarting across GPs in India. The Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) system has been evolved from the state and have implemented number of development programs throughout its history. The State of Maharashtra has been one of the pioneers in Water Resource Management, Conservation, Protection, and Preservation through its visionary zeal. The State Govt.'s Schemes like 'Swajal-dhara', 'Jal Swarajya' project, *Jal Yuktashivir*, CM's Rural Drinking Water scheme has constantly worked in this direction. The "Adarsh Gaon Yojana", "Eco-Village", "Nirmal Gram", and "EGS" etc. are pathbreaking initiatives given to the country by the State. The implementation of SDG and improving the GP's capacities should go hand in hand in upcoming days. The state has planned to establish a GP training centre in upcoming days. As well as, the State of Maharashtra had already taken lead in cleanliness domain through its "Gadge Baba Gram Swachhata Abhiyan". The State also has a legacy of Model Villages viz. Hiware Bazaar Village, Ralegan Siddhi Village, and many others on both the Themes.

Shri. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, GoI spoke about improving the lifestyle of 'Rural Citizens' by providing efficient services at the grassroot level. He also highlighted the need to have the availability of quality water in the rural areas. The fundamentals outlined in the SDG 2030 Agenda, the healthy, water sufficient and clean and green villages is strongly connected with the Prime Minister's vision of rural India. People aspiring for improved living standards with better infrastructure, services, and increased incomes. The initiatives of rainwater harvesting, reducing wastage of water, along with potential areas to increase village tourism and employment generation. The session highlighted the availability and quality at all times at all levels. The Gram Panchayats can also involve the Self-Help Groups for community participation in water management and conservation activities. He emphasised on 'Waste to Wealth' approach and convergence of developmental work between Private and Govt. sectors. This can only be achieved through collective efforts, convergence of programs, efficient water uses practices, clean and green behaviours of the society. If GPs achieve the agenda of both the themes, they potentially invite more economy in the village through various means including tourism, commercials, etc.



Hon'ble Minister of State, MoPR, GoI, Shri. Kapil Moreshwar Patil, addressed the audience and said that "it's not a time for game changer, but aim changer" for Sustainable Development. He is emphasizing in his speech by adding the following points on 'Healthy relationship between Centre and State Governments'; 'LSDG-focussed Panchayats'; 'Incentivization of Panchayats for their good work in achieving SDGs' etc. The PM has been a true





leader with a global vision who strives for local level implementation. Like PM, the elected representatives (the *Sarpanch*, Chairman, *Mukhiya*) are the main leaders for overall development. They dream, aspire and pledge for the betterment of the community with confidence. The GPs are front runners in the social welfare sector with abundant potential to develop the villages. They have successfully implemented the water sufficient and clean green village interventions already. However, to bring all the GPs on single page, we need implementation through GPs only. Using few best examples of *Gram Panchayats*, he suggests on *how* Sarpanches can replicate it into their Gram Panchayats for improving good public service delivery. He also praised the seminal work of Padmashree Shri. Popat Rao Pawar, ex-Sarpanch, Hiware Bazaar GP and asked the fellow *Sarpanches* to take inspiration from him.

He advocated that the *Sarpanches* must imbibe the following values: “*Samarthya, Sapna, Sankalp, Atmavishwas*” for fulfilling the vision of “*Gram Swaraj*”. In his speech, he mentioned that **प्रयास** (for development), **सच्चाई** (in tasks assigned), **और विश्वास** (towards villagers) is the new mantra that we have to follow while implementing the SDG 2030 Agenda. The SDGs indirectly talks about the **सबका साथ सबका विकास** (together with all, development for all).



Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of Maharashtra, Shri. Girish Mahajan, in his speech emphasised on the ‘*Values of Accountability*’ by giving some examples. He added that through the way of DBT, the issue of leakages has been resolved. This is a huge opportunity for GPs to perform on the internationally agreed parameters. He emphasised on ‘*Yatha Raja Tatha Praja*’ is what the *Sarpanches* must keep in mind while planning for their GPs. Both the themes focus on building infrastructure and service provision through the local units of administration. It is expected that every *Sarpanch* hereon works on all the themes and knows every knowhow from planning till reporting. The GPs and the local elected representatives have been working for people’s behaviour change regarding sanitation, cleanliness and water use practices. However, these efforts need to be reached till every person in the village.

He also indicated the important role which can be played by the community participation through schools, colleges, and community organizations. Focus should also be more on the efficiency on ‘*Delivery of Public Services*’ reaches to the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society. The GPs must also focus on behavioural change of people through *Jan Bhagidari*, communities must set many examples for others to follow. Ownership of responsibility is to be taken up by the GPs. The visions of Gandhi ji and Saint Gadge baba must be realized on sustained manner.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri. Eknath Shinde, in his speech emphasised that Maharashtra has always been an aggressor in implementing development agenda. The state is happy to host the workshop on both the themes. This workshop is organised for reinstating the implementation of SDG agenda at local level effectively. This can be achieved through interdepartmental coordination at State, District, and Block. The Government is committed for providing necessary support and resources to the GPs for this purpose. The state shall pass necessary directives and resolutions that benefits the GPs who have pledged to implement the Themes of LSDGs.



Dr. C. S. Kumar, Additional Secretary, MoPR, GoI presented the Revamped National Panchayati Raj Award program of the Ministry. In his presentation, he highlighted the new format of the Awards programme adopting Thematic Approach of the LSDGs. As well as the important role of the committees at the GP, Block, and District level for selection of GPs for the nomination and the numbers of the awards.

After successful completion of the Inaugural Session, felicitation to all Hon'ble dignitaries were conducted by Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. Director General (DG), YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, State Nodal Officer (SNO), RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra.





Panel Discussion - I

Panel Discussion- I
Water Sufficient Gram Panchayat: Safe and Clean Drinking Water

Smt. Vini Mahajan
Secretary
DoDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

Ms. Poornima Das
Pradhan
Birganj GP
Tripura

Sh. Neeraj Payal
Pradhan
Kothar GP
Uttarkhand

Padam Shri Popatrao Pawar
Hiware Bazar
Maharashtra

Sh. Asad Umar
Director
Aga Khan
Foundation

Sh. Ajit Phadnis
Founder Director
PRIMOVE

Sh. Kailas Ramteke
Bajarwada
Sarpanch
Wardha District
Maharashtra

Sh. Rushikesh Yashodh, IAS
Mission Director
Jal Jeevan Mission
Govt. of Maharashtra



on
Water Sufficient Gram Panchayat: Safe and Clean Drinking Water
Chaired
by
Smt. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, DoDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

Other Panellists:

- Shri. Rushikesh Yashodh (IAS), Mission Director, JJM, Govt. of Maharashtra.
- Shri. Kailas Ramteke Bajarwada, Sarpanch, Wardha District, Maharashtra.
- Shri. Neeraj Payal, Pradhan, Kothar GP, Uttarkhand.
- Shri. Ajit Phadnis, Founder Director, PRIMOVE.
- Smt. Poornima Das, Pradhan, Birganj GP, Tripura.
- Padamshree Shri. Popatrao Pawar, Upa-Sarpanch, Hiware Bazar GP, Maharashtra.
- Shri. Asad Umar, Director, Aga Khan Foundation.



Overview:

The Panel – I chaired by Smt. Vini Mahajan along with other panellists. During address the topics of the panel, she stated the importance of water resources for the use of the community as well as for the Industrial usages. Approx. 80% of water resource is consumed by the Agricultural sector. She mentioned to pay attention toward the sustainable use of available water resources (both ground and surface). The discussion emphasised to avoid intensive farming and use of water and make use drip irrigation for wise and sustainable use of available water resources. Thus, sustainability of the water resource is very crucial in today's context. She also explained the importance of rainwater harvesting to recharge and increase ground water level. As well as to implement best practise of water resource management across rural India.

The issue of “*Har Ghar Ko Jal*” with quality water supply is the moto the Ministry of Jal Sakti, which aims to provide 19 crore family till 2024. She mentioned to make this mission as a ‘*Jal Andolan*’ by ‘*Jan Bhagidari*’. The stakeholders like women, youth and SHG groups can play a pivotal role in achieving this goal.

1st Video Presentation on: *Jal Jeevan Mission and Women Empowerment*

Presented by: Shri. Rushikesh Yashodh (IAS), Mission Director, Jal Jeevan Mission, Govt. of Maharashtra.

Summary: In 2019, only 17% of rural households had tap water connection. Due to the situation, women and children had to walk long to fetch water. To ease the work of women and to bring water in each rural households, *Jal Jeevan Mission* (JJM) was introduced and started. On 15th August 2019, Hon'ble PM Shri. Narendra Modi announced ‘*Har Ghar Jal*’ under *Jal Jeevan Mission* programme of the Government of India. This initiative of the government made women groups economically and socially stable. The ‘*Har Ghar Ko Jal - Kaise Mile aur Peene ko Shuddh Pani Kaise mile*’ – he declared that his department would go ahead with the *Jal Jeevan Mission* in Maharashtra. The national initiative engaged many women to work in *Jal Jeevan Mission* and came forward as an inspiration for others to be engaged in the mission.

Among all of them, there is an eminent example of woman leader, Smt. Ushaben Malstar from Shennai village of Kutch District, Gujarat. Previously, high salinity in the ground water sources made water undrinkable for the Shennai village community, that's why they were dependent on the community water tank fetching water from tube well of neighbouring village. Smt. Ushaben gathered women together of the village and found the solution. She formed water and sanitation committee and decided to build bore well so that all people in the village get sufficient amount of water. To build a borewell connection, the community was needed an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs. For this, women group together went to collect money from each household. Today, each house has a tap water connection. With the help of villagers, the community repaired a 500-year-old water canal and dam to stop and percolate rainwater. This is a milestone example of women-led community participation for ensure safe drinking water facility for all. Smt. Ushaben is water warrior in true sense.

Whereas Smt. Puspavati's story from Chikkurwati village of Haveri district in Karnataka is true inspiration to all. Smt. Puspavati joined Jal Jeevan mission and become first water women to learn all work related to water supply, pipelines, and machine work. She collected water tax and made awareness related to water usage. Smt. Puspavati align with pump operator work as quality water test inspector.

The JJM initiative changed life of many women, among them is Smt. Sevang Dolma, old women. The Umla village is situated in 13000 feet and this village have different problems. The only source of water was river near village and to reach the source was bit difficult. Smt.



Sevang Dolma says, “first we faced many water problems, we brought water carrying in container”. After Jal Jeevan mission every household have tap water. This “*Jal Kranti*” change was unimaginable for the villagers. Women now don’t spend time in carrying water. They work and contribute for their family’s economy and girls are giving their time for school and study. The life of many rural women have become easy and happy after Jal Jeevan mission and these women are taking this initiative at higher stage.

2nd Video Presentation on: *Creation of Water Sufficient Village*

Presented by: Shri. Kailas Ramteke, Sarpanch, Bajarwada GP, Arvi, Wardha Dist. Maharashtra.

Summary: In 2019, Bajarwada GP took part in the “*Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan*” of the Government of Maharashtra and took the responsibility of making their village ‘Water Sufficient’ with the help of community participation.

Q&A Session:

Smt. Vini Mahajan said that water committee undertake water planning according to our needs. Villages themselves should do this planning and construct water pipeline in the village. Women can be pump operator, motor operator they should take training quality water testing. Villages get free kit to test water’s quality.

Smt. Kaushalya Rawat from Dehradun, Uttarakhand spoke about her experience as being Sarpanch of the village for about 3 years. Her Village is situated on the mountains. The women of the village used to travel 1 to 3 miles to fetch water for their need. She implemented Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019 in her village and from then their condition has changed drastically. At first while implementing the mission some people had opposed but she courageously put aside the opposition and implemented the Jal Jeevan Mission in the village. Now 360 houses in the village are getting sufficient water at their doorstep. She achieved this result by constructing many initiatives such as Soak pits, deepening Nallah and Closing drainage line. These also decreased the rate of sickness in her Gram Panchayat. This lady Sarpanch got the chance to meet PM Narendra Modi, PM, who have praised her work to make life of women easy.

3rd Video Presentation on: *Supply and Management of Safe Drinking Water in Rural Areas through Natural Resources.*

Presented by: Shri. Neeraj Payal, Pradhan, Kothar GP, Uttarakhand.

Summary: The Kothar Gram Panchayat was spotlighted because of their work towards water conservation through its natural source of water. The story of water supply to Kothar village is also an example of Public Participation.

Q&A Session:

The long journey from ‘*Thirsty Village*’ to ‘*Water Sufficient Village*’. The village have used Natural source of water to fulfil the need of villagers. In Year 2019- 2022 Gram Panchayat included the activities under Jal Jeevan Mission in their Gram Panchayat Development Plan. Youth Mangal dal of the village Supported the Mission. The village is situated at mountain and the Spring, the natural source of water is situated at the bottom of the mountain, so the biggest problem was the distance. The villager faced difficulty in bringing water to the top of mountain. To overcome this difficulty, the GP with Youth Mangal Dal and fund from GP and Near Ashram constructed and lead the pipeline from bottom to the top.

Q&A Session:



Shri. Nitesh Panditrao Devkar, SP Bhankheda, Jhambhara (Mob. 9923528335) asked the question about electricity usage and power cut in village related problems with water pumps and motors.

Shri. Rushikesh (Director of Jal Jeevan Mission) from Panellist stated that there are two different electricity connections (i) one is agriculture feeder connection and (ii) other one is for domestic. If in agriculture feeder connection 10 is being used, then there would be power cut. He suggested to try to change electricity connection in the village for domestic connection line.

Shri. Amol Pradiprao Deshmukh, Sarpanch Wakod. Shri. Tal. Risod, Washim District enquired on issue related to power cut. He said there are 900 houses in the village situated at 5.5 km distance. They have also changed the feeder and Transformer to tackle this problem through people's initiatives however still there is lack of water action plan in village. He need help from engineer to implement Jal Jeevan Mission.

Padmashree Shri. Popat Rao Pawar further suggested to use solar panel instead. Solar panel gives 7.5 horsepower. So, according to the electricity consumption of motor solar panels could be installed.

4th Video Presentation on: *Outcome of Safe Drinking Water on Health and Wellbeing of People at Gram Panchayats - Reflex of Water Sufficient Village Theme of LSDGs.*

Presented by: Smt. Poornima Das, Sarpanch, Birganj Gram Panchayat, Amarapur R. D Block, Tripura.

Summary: This village of R.D block of Tripura is declared as ODF+ raising village. Along with Clean drinking water, GP provided Mid-day Meal at AWC and School, which has increased Children enrolment. GP provided Water connection to all household and institutions, provided access of sanitation to village household, community toilets, individual soak pit for greywater management and rainwater harvesting is being effective planning is being undertaken to recharge ground water bodies. Further village level water and sanitation committee monitors everything. A total 591 families out of 661 are covered under *Jal Jeevan* mission.

As the Sarpanch of this panchayat Smt. Poornima Das highlighted that her panchayat has total of 6 Anganwadi centre, 1 school and 3 government offices. In each centre has drinking water and toilet facilities, installed in collaboration with the drinking water and sanitation department along with the panchayat.

Q&A Session:

Shri. Rajesh Vishe, ZP member, Thane, Maharashtra raised questions related to Jal Jeevan Mission. He said that electricity comes from two types of wire one is phase and other is neutral like. For which, two water pipeline connection one to supply water and other to carry back wastewater could not be installed.

Smt. Vini Mahajan answered mentioning wastewater management committee in the village may promote for soap pits in each household for wastewater management.

Shri. Pankaj Dixit, Karad, Satara, Maharashtra asked why there is 55 litres of water per head water limit. In city the water usage is more than villages, city people are not given any limitation on use of water however as compared to the village have to use water under limit of 55 litre only.



Smt. Vini Mahajan answered by mentioning that the person's need of quality water is only 8 litre a day and for remaining activity such as cooking and washing they need rest of water. She said that not all villages have sufficient water sources. If they have enough water resources, they can exceed the limit of 55 litres/head and if they don't have enough water then the limit can be drawn down. Asked attendees to use water wisely and save it for future generations.

5th Video Presentation on: *Community-led Water Resource Management*

Presented by: Padmashree. Shri. Popatrao Pawar, Hiware Bazar GP, Maharashtra.

Summary: The famous quote of Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi – “*India lives in its village*”. The Hiware Bazar is an example of it. In 1980's Hiware Bazar was a facing very crucial problems related drinking water and migrating people to another urban villages for employment.

Padmashree. Shri. Popatrao Pawar said, they firstly work on watershed programme, with the permission of gram panchayat and help of people's participation. They overcome all the problems and basic infrastructure like roads, water, light, solar panels. Wherever you go in the village, there will be no trace of dirt.

Even Shri. Pawar challenged that “If you see 1 mosquito then you will give 100 rupees”. Every house in his own village has water, but he also sends water to the neighbouring villages through tankers. They get a lot of money from it.

Q&A Session:

Mr Shailesh Naval (CEO, Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar) said that many water conservation related initiatives and related activities have been undertaken in this village, may be through MGNREGS, forest department, rural department, PRGF, and others scheme are very well modelled in village development plan, this village is given example of that.

The Hiware Bazar GP and their villagers are complementary for each other's, all decision is taken in unanimously. The village had a very unique schools, children also have their own bank accounts. Dairy business is an important reason for the progress of the village. People come here not only from the surroundings but also from different states. In the past the village was once famous for the exodus of its villagers. Today the same village is famous for the employment of other people due to its prosperity. The Hiware Bazar GP is fully aware of the rights of its all villagers.

6th Video Presentation on: *AKF's Current Approaches to Making Gram Panchayat Water Sufficient for Safe and Clean Drinking Water Supply*

Presented by: Shri. Asad Umar, Director, Aga Khan Foundation.

Summary: The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) as sector partner, is supporting the Government of India's flagship scheme of *Jal Jeevan Mission*. The undertaken activity like situational assessment through community participation and engagement was initiated. The partnership also engaged in generating awareness amongst vulnerable community through water safety planning, clean drinking water, grey water management, and water conservation etc. Raising awareness among communities on safe water issues. Also, demonstrating best practice for water supply, establishment and retrofitting of piped water supply schemes, nature-based solutions for water conservation etc.

The availability of drinking water is a basic need, that is why it has been resolved that drinking water should be supplied in the country. To meet this challenge, the *Har Ghar Jal Jeevan Mission* has been started with the participation of the States so that everyone gets water from the tap.



Saturated approach of capacitating gram panchayat and the VWSC's to make villagers water sufficient beginning with participatory planning through simulation exercise, after planning and simulation, committee members are being oriented on their roles and responsibilities with special focus on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water systems.

AGA Khan foundation has created a model for grey water management at village Gothi Dist. Behraich in Uttar Pradesh, for this a small filter plant has been settled of village pond.

Mr. Maroof Beg (Sarpanch) said Villagers are using this filtered water for farming, handwash. Faces have blossomed after getting water from the tap. The community has now learned the mantra. It is believed that drinking clean water is to live a long life.

Mr. Asad Umar (Senior Officer, AGA Khan Foundation) – strengthening of *Jan Andolan*, women's participation, and ownership of GPs are very important aspects to look into. People should know what they can do, from planning to maintenance. And one thing should be focused more, People make an effort to measure the water level, undertake greywater management and so on.

Women have been trained in every village, those the trained women, what we talk about is water surveillance, work on it. Jal Jeevan Mission is a program that stops the problem of climate that is facing us. This mission determines the quality and availability of water. For that we will have to make continuous efforts that our Gram Panchayat continues to grow like a continuous empowerment.

Q&A Session:

Mr. Ajit Phadnis (Founder & Director, PRIMOVE) - Inform Choice is the core of *Jal Jeevan Mission!* Which source should be used in the village? How to design a system? And is it our responsibility for its maintenance and operation? Operation and maintenance cannot be left to God. If a scheme is to be run, how much will it cost? It should have a budget. It is very important that you do your own operation and maintenance in sources like water tax, water tariff, fifteenth finance also Gram Panchayat has its own source. Gram Panchayat is the closest institution. That's why the villagers will solve them the same way.

Mr. Rushikesh Yashodh (Director, *Jal Jeevan Mission*) - The participation of the committee is very important to make the scheme successful. The heads of the places where these programs are being made should get detailed information about it and there is a need to take a special initiative for community contribution. This information will be given to you by running a special campaign till October 2. In The community program is being fully prepared for the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Mr. Popatrao Pawar - We all have come here to make a water-repellent village and to make green, clean, and hygienic. We should plan for 25 years, not for 5 years to make a prosperous village. If 1 village does not take 2 villages, then we have to do a movement. Gurnolii Gadchiroli is one of the 25 model villages of Maharashtra and also and the second one was the most suicidal. There is a small village named "Kothoda" in Pandharkawda of Yavatmal. Now a "Kothoda" village is such that in the last 5 years there has not been a single suicide there.

Felicitation of Panellists: After successful completion of the Panel – I discussion and Q&A sessions, Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. DG, YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, SNO, RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra, felicitated the panellists.



Panel Discussion - II

Panchayati Raj

सत्यमेव जयते

Panel Discussion- II
Clean Gram Panchayats

Smt. Vini Mahajan
Secretary
DoDWS, Ministry of JalShakti, GoI

Sh. Prasun Kanti Das
CEO and Founder
Aamra Susama
Jalaprapat

Sh. Pravinbhai N. Parmar
GP Member
Zakhariyapura GP,
Ananda, Gujarat

Smt. Remiya Raneesh
President
Konnathadul Kerala

Ms. Gadge Meenakshi
Sarpanch
Mukra K GP
Telangana

Sh. Abhay Mahajan
Joint Secretary
Water Supply &
Sanitation Department

Ms. Ajeeta Sahu
Sarpanch
Patora GP,
Chhattisgarh



on
Clean Gram Panchayat

Chaired
by

Smt. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, DoDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GOI

Other Panellists:

- Smt. Gadge Meenakshi, Sarpanch, Mukra K GP, Telangana.
- Shri. Pravinbhai Paramar, GP Member, Zakhariyapur, Dist. Anand, Gujrat.
- Smt. Ajeeta Sahu, Sarpanch, Patora GP, Chhattisgarh.
- Smt. Remiya Raneesh, President, Konnathadul, Kerala.
- Shri. Prasun Kanti Das, CEO & Founder, Aamra Susama Jalaprapat, West Bengal.
- Shri. Abhay Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Water Supply & Sanitation Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra.



Overview:

Smt. Vini Mahajan addressed that the toilets currently being used are two pits type. Out of them one pit is used at a time, when it is completely filled then it is closed, and another pit is used. As long as the second pit remains in use, the material of the first pit is converted into fertilizer. In this way, these two-pit toilets not only make the house defecation free, but also manure is available for use in the fields.

Types of Waste Produces from a House:

Greywater is described as gently used wastewater that comes from sources such as the bathroom, kitchen, and laundry. It is relatively clean and cannot be compared with the water from toilets (blackwater). Generally, any water that is drained from the house other than toilet water can be described as greywater. It may also contain traces of food, grease, hair, dirt, or particular household cleaning products. As much as it may look dirty, greywater can be reused for other purposes and does not necessarily have to be disposed of into the sewage system as other types of wastewaters do. This means that it is not really wastewater but could be repurposed for safe and beneficial uses such as yard irrigation. So, soak pit is used to collect and filter the greywater.

Organic waste residuals of kitchen and other degradable wastes. Tank are used to convert the organic wastes into fertilizer by adding some cow-dung. If there is availability of more animals, we can implement *Gobardhan* scheme for not only generating Biogas but, compressed gas as well, where the residuals of the Bio-gas tank can be used to make fertilizer.

Non-degradable waste should be segregated at house level, so that it will be easy for Gram Panchayats to earn some money by compressing this waste and selling this as plastic scrap.

Funds Sources: For making Bio-gas plants there are several funds providing by the government of India is 15th Finance Commission Fund; *Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)*; and MGNREGS Fund etc.

1st Video Presentation on: *Bio-degradable Waste Management*

Presented by: Smt. Gadge Meenakshi, Sarpanch, Mukhara K GP, Adilabad Dist., Telangana

Summary: Initially in this village did not have basic facilities like water, sanitation, roads etc. and people facing health and economic problems. After announcement of Palle Pragathi program by state govt. and Swachh Bharat Mission by Central Govt Gram Panchayat initiated the village Development. In a campaign mode to construct Segregation sheds, IHHLs, community toilets, soak pits for betterment of village under MGNREGA and SBM (G) funds. The sarpanch and the members of the Gram Panchayat organized the *Gram Sabha*, to the people in the village and educated to segregate wet and dry waste and formed 15 members committee and conduct a 10-day Cleanliness Drive with the committee. District SBM (G) Consultants also given training to the sanitation workers and volunteers for preparation of Vermi Compost. Tractor of GP go to every house to collect garbage. The GP has distributed 2 dustbins in each house for collection of dry and wet waste so that Garbage should be segregated from the house itself. In the segregation shed till date profit of Rs.6.00 Lakh rupees from the sale of manure produced, and RS.60000 was, and made from the sale of scrap and plastic waste. GP members and SBM advisers together created awareness to give up chemical farming to do organic farming. and now the farmers are doing organic farming and getting more benefits. now this village free from mosquitoes. And became healthy.



2nd Video Presentation on: *Gobardhan - Providing Clean Fuel for Environment and Improved Lives and Livelihoods of Community at Gram Panchayats.*

Presented by: Shri. Pravinbhai N. Parmar, GP Member, Zakariyapur GP, Anand, Gujrat.

Summary: Initially Zakariyapur villagers were producing milk only, but after the support and intervention of National Dairy Development Board, they started producing biogas by using cow dung, which not only help them to reduce uses of LPG cylinder, but also proper use of cow-dung makes their Gram panchayat clean. As an end product of biogas process gram panchayat people gets manure as well, which increases their livelihood. This model provide boost for social and economic freedom of women.

Q&A Session:

Dr. Pramod, SIRD Mysore, Karnataka

The use of Bio-gas plant is started but its use is not sustainable, what is the reason behind it? How can we create the awareness, for sustainable use of Bio-gas plant?

For the family of 5 to 6 people, we required only 2 to 3 cows or buffaloes and now we can generate so much amount of Biogas that we can cook food for 3 times in a day, without using any LPG connection. With these we can save 1100-1500 per month and after generation of Biogas, slurry which are residuals of the Bio-gas plant can be used to make fertilizer and we can earn money by selling this fertilizer.

For creating awareness about Bio-gas plants, we can mention about its benefits, such as: (a) By using Biogas there is no eye problems, which people were facing earlier due to uses of traditional *Chulha*; (b) No health issues; (c) Biogas is eco-friendly; (d) Biogas Generation Reduces Soil and Water Pollution; (e) Biogas Generation Produces Organic Fertilizer; (f) It's A Simple and Low-Cost Technology That Encourages A Circular Economy.

Agriculture Officer, Kolhapur

Till now total 20 Biogas plants were installed, which is first in the Country with the use of amount spent for construction of the Bio-gas plants. Currently, 3 GPs are using biogas completely. 3 cubic meter the biogas plant cost Rs. 40000/- only, which is equal to 11 LPG cylinders. The *Rashtriya Biogas Vikas Yojana* is very much useful for the Kolhapur for these achievements.

3rd Video Presentation on: *Faecal Sludge Management*

Presented by: Smt. Ajeeta Sahu, Sarpanch, Patora GP, Durg Dist., Chhattisgarh.

Summary: The Gram Panchayat Patora became ODF Panchayat by 2017 with toilets in each and every houses. With facilities of toilets for male, female, PwD and third gender in every public place gram panchayat achieved ODF+ sustain status.

The Patora Gram Panchayat is India's 1st faecal sludge treatment plant with capacity of 9 cubic meters sludge per week. By collecting sludge from each home and public toilets, plant produces not only manure but filter water also, which helps Patora to make the panchayat clean and green Panchayat.



4th Video Presentation on: ODF+, Integrated Waste Management and Waste-to-Wealth Generation

Presented by: Smt. Remiya Raneesh, President, Konnathadui GP, Idukki, Kerala.

Summary: The Waste Management through scientific manner “Green Army” called “*Harit Karm Sena*” trained by Harit Kerala mission with help of which become first panchayat in state to achieve 100% door to door collection of plastic waste. Segregated plastic is then sold to company and revenue is generated.

Q&A Session:

How to resolve the issue and problem of disposal of plastic waste?

Community can use plastic waste in different areas, such as: (a) Construction of roads under PMGSY, by using 8% plastic scraps as road material; (b) Scraps of plastic waste can be used as ingredient, in making of cement; (c) We can implant shredding and belling units for plastic at office of block solid waste management, so that it can be utilised by gram panchayats; (d) Producing bricks and paver blocks are also possible by using plastic wastes.

When does individual subsidy for Gobardhan plant will restart?

The Guidelines of the *Gobardhan* scheme will be update on the portal of ‘*Peyjal and Swachhata*’ Department.

Review and Suggestions by L K Sharma, Faculty Member, SIRD, Chhattisgarh

In Chhattisgarh PMGSY already making roads by using plastic wastes with mix of fly ashes. Under a scheme named as “*Go-dhan Nyay Yojna*” Chhattisgarh government is purchasing cow dung 2rs/kg, go-mutra 10rs/litre, so that people understand the importance of *Go-dhan* throughout their lifetime. ‘*Gauthan*’ - a place where cows should stay for whole day for foods n water, so that people can collect dung and go-mutra at that place only “*Gauthan*” is constituted under Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj Act and RiPA (Rural Industrial Parks) are constructed under the campus of *Gauthan*, for giving livelihood to gram panchayat people. SIRD Chhattisgarh have a suggestion to MoPR about, strengthening of SIRD by giving funds regarding training purpose to SIRD only instead of giving the funds to other departments.

5th Video Presentation on: Integrated Waste Management

Presented by: Shri. Prasun Kanti Das, CEO & Founder, Aamra Susama Jalaprapat, West Bengal.

Summary:

6th Video Presentation on: Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Initiatives of the Govt. of Maharashtra

Presented by: Shri. Abhay Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Water Supply & Sanitation Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra.

Summary:

Felicitation of Panellists: After successful completion of the Panel – II discussion and Q&A sessions, Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. DG, YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, SNO, RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra, felicitated the panellists.



Day 2 – 23rd September 2022





Panel Discussion – III

The banner features the Panchayati Raj logo on the left, the Government of India emblem and motto 'सत्यमेव जयते' in the center, and a circular logo with the text 'सराक पंचायत सतत विकास' on the right. The main title is 'Panel Discussion – III Water Sufficient Gram Panchayats'. Below the title is a portrait of Ms. Archana Varma, Additional Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI. At the bottom, there are seven portraits of the panelists with their names and titles: Ms. Anupama (Director, The Water Digest), Ms. Uma Aslekar (Executive Director, ACWADAM), Sh. Biak Chung Nuaga (Chairman BAC, Jampui Hills, Tripura), Ms. Anita Yadav (Chief Dev. Officer, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh), Sh. S. Bodakhe (Sarpanch, Sarate Vadgaon GP, Beed Distt., Maharashtra), Sh. Remidi Charla (Sarpanch, Guntur Distt., Andhra Pradesh), and Sh. Anand Malligavad (Lake Conservationist, Bangaluru).



on
Water Sufficient Gram Panchayats
Chaired
by
Smt. Archana Varma, Addl. Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

Other Panellists:

- Shri. Biak Chung Nuaga, Chairman BAC, Jamboli Hills, Tripura.
- Shri. Remidi Charla, Sarpanch, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
- Smt. Uma Aslekar, Executive Director, ACWADAM.
- Ms. Anupuma, Director, The Water Digest.
- Shri. Anand Malligavad, Lake Conservationist, Bengaluru.
- Shri. S Bodakhe, Sarpanch, Sarate Vadgaon GP, Beed Dist. Maharashtra.



Overview:

The chair emphasised on the co-operation at Panchayati Raj and how panchayats can fulfil the vision of our Hon'ble PM. The strong leadership at GP level results in strong panchayats was told by her. The whole responsibility for India's Success depends on the Sarpanches. This was followed by thematic and issue-specific different videos presentations, panel discussion and Q&A session on it.

1st Video Presentation on: *Catch the Rain: Water Conservation through Rainwater Harvesting.*

Presented by: Shri. Biak Chung Nuaga, Chairman BAC, Jamboli Hills, Tripura.

Summary: Shri. Biak Chung Nuaga, Chairman BAC, Jamboli Hills, Tripura through the video filmed talked about surface and ground water conservation in his village in through people's participation. This Jan Andolan revived the water bodies through *Jan Bhagidari*. This way about 3,13,000-gallon water has been saved.

2nd Video Presentation on: *Conservation of Water Bodies and Recharge Structures with Community Participation (Conservation of Water Bodies through Various Interventions).*

Presented by: Shri. Biak Chung Nuaga, Chairman BAC, Jamboli Hills, Tripura.

Summary: They received National Water Awards – '*Jal Kranti Puraskar*' for its collective achievement, Ganga devi president implemented drought prone area through MGNREGS and water storage at household. Positive changes in crop practices. Convergence successful in different schemes, KVK also supported- water budget, check dam, farm pond.

3rd Video Presentation on: *Amrit Sarovar: Developing and Rejuvenating Water Bodies (Modernization of Ponds for Increase of Ground Water level)*

Presented by: Shri. Remidi Charla, Sarpanch, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

Summary: They have modernized village ponds as part of Amrit Sarovar. This has resulted in increase of ground water recharge. The MGNREGS has created livelihood opportunity as well, works like –DE siltation has also taken up. Some interventions like satellite mapping inn water stress areas also taken place.

4th Video Presentation on: *Participatory Approach for Recharging of Ground Water (Efforts of Participatory Organization)*

Presented by: Ms. Uma Aslekar, Executive Director, ACWADAM.

Summary: She emphasized on 4 important pillars of Sustainable development viz. Infrastructure, Policy formulation, Finance, and community participation for a successful intervention. This organization worked for water conservation and management through the initiative "aasha key bundey". Plan of action involving IEC such as Water budgeting, water literacy, quality testing was taken up.

5th Video Presentation on: *Advocacy, Community outreach, and Participation on Water Conservation.*

Presented by: Ms. Anupuma, Director, The Water Digest.



Summary: The Water Digest works for water conservation through IEC activities. It works with various partner organizations to resolve water crisis issues. They identify “Jal Dooth” and recognize their contribution. *Jal Sabhas* organized for information sharing, conservation, management, and preservation.

6th Video Presentation on: *Community Involvement in Lake Conservation (Lake Conservation and Rejuvenation for Biodiversity Protection and Sustainable Development)*

Presented by: Shri. Anand Malligavad, Lake Conservationist, Bengaluru.

Summary: Shri. Anand Malligavad has worked for rejuvenation and conservation of lakes which have been contaminated due to domestic waste, biomedical and other waste. He revived more than 50 lakes through Community participation. He said, “We need not accumulate wealth for future rather accumulate water body”.

7th Video Presentation on: *Rejuvenation of Water Bodies in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh.*

Presented by: Smt. Amita Yadav, CDO, Ayodhya Dist., UP.

Summary: She explained through the video clip how rejuvenation of river was taken up after widening the river catchment areas. She also talked about the successful management of Community toilet by the SHG women of the village.

8th Video Presentation on: *Rejuvenation of Water Bodie.*

Presented by: Shri. S. Bodakhe, Sarpanch, Sarate Vadgaon GP, Beed Dist., Maharashtra.

Summary: He discussed how he rejuvenated the water body in the village. For involving more people, he organized *Gram Sabhas* at night, thereby strategizing ‘*Shraam Dhaan*’ in large number from the people. This led to water availability in adequate quantity in the village. The Sarpanch said, “I am influenced by the work of Anna Ji and would like to make by GP -Carbon neutral in future”.

Felicitation of Panellists: After successful completion of the Panel – III discussion and Q&A sessions, Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. DG, YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, SNO, RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra, felicitated the panellists.





Panel Discussion – IV



on
Water Sufficient & Clean Gram Panchayats – Best Practices of Maharashtra
Chaired
by
Shri. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI

Other Panellists:

- Shri. Sanjay Lad, Sarpanch, Baparda GP, Sindhudurg Dist., Maharashtra.
- Shri. Bhalchandra Patil, Sarpanch, Uti Bk. GP, Latur Dist., Maharashtra.
- Smt. Sujata Doiphode, Sarpanch, Surdi GP, Solapur Dist., Maharashtra.
- Shri. Amol Katkar, Sarpanch, Kiraksal GP, Satara Dist. Maharashtra.
- Shri. Vinod Choudhary, Sarpanch, Chincholi Pimpri GP, Jalgaon Dist., Maharashtra.
- Shri. Sudhir Gotmare, Sarpanch, Khursapur GP, Nagpur Dist., Maharashtra.
- Shri. Narendra Jadhav, Sarpanch, Avankhed GP, Nashik Dist., Maharashtra.



Overview:

Shri. Sunil Kumar emphasizes on the importance of cleanliness in development of village. To achieve that purpose, there should be awareness generation & behavioural change communication on cleanliness among the communities. Also, he calls upon the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to use digital technology to reach out to the last mile and take everyone along in the spirit of “*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas*”, so that ‘*No One Left Behind*’. For all these things to succeed, the focus should more have on greater community participation so that results are in the favour of community.

1st Video Presentation on: Clean & Green Village

Presented by: Shri. Sanjay Lad, Sarpanch, Baparde GP, Sindhurg Dist., Maharashtra

Summary: The Baparde *Gram Panchayat* has used MGNREGS funds for planting different varieties of fruit plants like alphonso mangoes, cashew nut and coconut, which will benefit the community economically. This has led to the increase income that reduced migration trends to Mumbai for better job opportunities. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, households were encouraged for toilets construction. Different walls in village were used to write slogan or message for propagation of thoughts. Also, they have used the scheme of MGNREGs for beautification of *Gram Panchayat* area with different trees plantation.

2nd Video Presentation on: Clean & Green Village

Presented by: Manyachi Wadi GP, Satara Dist., Maharashtra.

Summary: “Whatever the villagers can do that even a king cannot” that is why Gram Sabha is important in Democracy. Manychi wadi is the best example of the truth that if “*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas and Sabka Viswas*” is achieved then anything is possible for village development. This gram panchayat with more than 60 awards has uniqueness where all the villagers attend the Gram Sabha and express their view freely.

3rd Video Presentation on: Clean & Green Village

Presented by: Shri. Balachandra Patil, Uti Budruk GP, Latur Dist., Maharashtra

Summary: Latur is a city in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The village is unmatched in respect of cleanliness, provided dustbin to every household, the waste is collected from every household and used for making manure. School Cleanliness like messages are propagated through wall painting in village.

4th Video Presentation on: Water Sufficient Village

Presented by: Smt. Sujata Doiphode, Surdi GP, Solapur Dist., Maharashtra.

Summary: Taking a concept of “*Mansandharan se Jalsandhara*” to achieve the goal of enriching the village with water, from the children of the village to the elderly, differently abled and women by making a special contribution of *Shramdan*. This task was not easy. With the

help of 17 trained delegates, all the villagers were gathered, and *Jal Jagruti* was done from the *Sabha*.



5th Video Presentation on: Water Sufficient Village

Presented by: Shri. Amol Katkar, Kiraksal GP, Satara Dist., Maharashtra.

Summary: Little town of Maharashtra Satara Dist is thought to be suffering from drought. Government initiative like the Adarsh Gav Yojana, MGNERG, Pani Foundation and the water conservation program known as the *Jalyukt Shivar Yojana* highlighted the village's future through community involvement, in which the Gram Panchayat played a significant role. Important irrigation projects like CCT, drain digging, tiny mud ponds, compartment bunding were completed in every portion of the community.

6th Video Presentation on: Water Sufficient Village

Presented by: Shri. Vinod Chowdhary, Sarpanch, Chincholi Pimpri GP, Jalgaon Dist., Maha.

Summary: The Chincholi Pimpri village with population of 2000 of Jalgaon, Maharashtra. Village have 741 acres of land of which 187 acre is under plantation but still village faced water scarcity. To tackle these issues, PM Narendra Modi declared Jal Sakti Abhiyan. Chincholi Pimpri village participated in *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan*. Gram Panchayat organized Gram Sabha to motivate villagers to do Shramdan and participation of women. From *Jan Sahyog*, village received 11 lakh donations. Under MGNERGS, digging of pits, Nallah deepening, tanks and work was undertaken.

7th Video Presentation on: Water Sufficient Village

Presented by: Shri. Sudhir Gotmare, Sarpanch, Khursapur GP, Nagpur Dist., Maha.

Summary: The water conservation program known as the *Jalyukt Shivar Yojana* highlighted the village's future through community involvement, deepening of lakes & wells, bhandhara, dams. Water harvesting & all government buildings. Increasing water table came to 300ft to 800 ft. Gram Panchayat got silver card through Zila Parishad.

8th Video Presentation on: Water Sufficient Village

Presented by: Shri. Narendra Yadav, Awankhed GP, Nashik Dist., Maharashtra.

Summary: It's a sustainable development goal's thematic area clean & green village, and water sufficient village. They have made all government institutions in gram panchayat area strong so that all villagers get city like facilities. one of the outstanding example is government primary health sub-center which can be compared with any private hospital. Therefore, we can say Awankhed gram panchayat is raced to achieve "*Swachh Bharat Swastha Bharat*" a dream of PM Narendra Modi.

Felicitation of Panellists: After successful completion of the Panel – IV discussion and Q&A sessions, Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. DG, YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, SNO, RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra, felicitated the panellists.



Panel Discussion – V

Panel Discussion – V
Way Forward

Sh. Nagendra Nath Sinha
Secretary
Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

Sh. Sujoy Mojumdar
WASH Specialist
UNICEF-India

Ms. Udaya J
Chairperson
SingaperumalGP
Tamil Nadu

Sh. Kuldeep Gandhi
State Nodal
Officer- JJM
PUNJAB

Ms. RupinderKaur
Ex Pradhan,
Panchayat Member
Lanabhalta GP
Himachal Pradesh

Sh. Vinod Krishna
More
Dhutum GP
Maharashtra

Sh. Tushar Kant
Kumurika
Sarpanch
BorigummaGP
Odisha

Dr. MonishJose
Assistant Professor
Kerala

Sh. Vinod Kumar C.
Lecturer in
Rural Economics
Kerala



on
Way Forward

Chaired
by

Shri. Nagendranath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI

Other Panellists:

- Shri. Tushar Kant Kumurika, Sarpanch, Borigumma GP, Odisha.
- Shri. Kuldeep Gandhi, State Nodal Officer-JJM, Punjab.
- Shri. Vinod Krishna More, Sarpanch, Dhutum GP, Maharashtra.
- Smt. Udaya J., Chairperson, Singaperumal GP, Chengalpattu Dist., Tamil Nadu.
- Shri. Sujoy Mojumdar, WASH Specialist, UNICEF-India.
- Dr. Monish Jose, Assistant Professor, KILA, Kerala.
- Shri. Vinod Kumar C., Lecturer in Rural Economics, KILA, Kerala.
- Smt. Rupinder Kaur, Ex-Pradhan, Panchayat Member, Lanabhalta GP, HP.



Overview:

The way forward session draws upon the key highlights from the previous panels as a steppingstone to carry forward the initiatives by the Gram Panchayats. It also emphasised upon the concept of “*Sampoorn Swachhata*” to achieve “*Swachh and Sujal Gram*” target through the components of Faecal sludge management; Grey water management; Plastic waste management; Biodegradable waste management and *Gobardhan*. Involvement of SHGs in waste management for employment and revenue generation, planning process and the role of private companies - new business model for providing water sanitation at GPs have been prioritized for achieving the objectives.

1st Video Presentation on: *‘Waste-to-Wealth’: A New Business Model for SHGs Convergence*
Presented by: Shri. Tushar Kant Kumurika, Sarpanch, Borigumma GP, Odisha.

Summary: Massive plantation had happened for increasing green environment across the GP. Waste collection by SHG members and initiated for the solid & liquid waste management. Biomedical Waste Management facilities for disposing medical waste also available. The whole GP covered with drinking water & toilet facilities for all for free of cost. Vermin compost managed by SHG group members. The community leach pits are constructed at water logging points for grey water management.

2nd Video Presentation on: *Food Waste to Biogas Production and Electricity Generation.*

Presented by: Shri. Kuldeep Gandhi, State Nodal Officer, JJM, Punjab.

Summary: An initiative of food waste to biogas production is undertaken by the Kanjirankal GP of Sivaganga Dist., Tamil Nadu. The food waste collected from different villages from various part of the district and dumped in a dump yard. After the segregation process, the food waste used for producing biogas. They use scrubbers to remove harmful gases and finally generate electricity from the biogas.

3rd Video Presentation on: *Plastic Waste Management*

Presented by: Shri. Vinod Krishna More, Sarpanch, Dhutum GP, Maharashtra.

Summary: Produced waste of all the GPs have been collected by ‘*Ghanta-Gadi*’, after the segregation of dry and wet waste, wet waste is used to make manure and being distributed among all GPs people for free of cost. Dry waste which are basically plastic bottles and scraps, are compacted by milling machine and then sold to the vendor, by which the GP is earning money and generating Own Source Revenue (OSR).

4th Video Presentation on: *Waste-to-Wealth*

Presented by: Smt. Udaya J., Chairperson, Singaperumal GP, Chengalpattu Dist., Tamil Nadu.

Summary: The SHG members faced challenges for the unseparated waste produced at the GP. So, GP Bodies found a solution for the SHG members by offering them Rs. 8/- per kg for plastic waste. After awareness, now people at the household level separating degradable and non-degradable waste happily and purposely. Now these plastic wastes are being treated in separately in the ‘plastic scrap grinder’, ‘plastic compressor’, ‘plastic dust cleaner’ and ‘kitchen wastes’ and ‘vegetable waste shredder’ etc. Fertilizer is a by-product of bio-degradable wastes,



which is being sold at Rs. 25/- per kg at the market. Whereas non-bio-degradable particles are sold to contractors for using them in the road construction materials.

5th Video Presentation on: *Planning for Sustainability of Sanitation scheme by Gram Panchayat*

Presented by: Mr. Sujoy Mojumdar, WASH specialist, UNICEF-India Office

Summary: Under *Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G)*, India became ODF+ in 2019, which was largest Behavioural Change Campaign in the world. The SBM Phase - 2 aims such as ‘*Sampoorn Swachhata*’ to achieve ‘*Swachh and Sujal Gram*’ target. ‘*Sampoorn Swachhata*’ requires focus on five main components of waste management such as: (a) Faecal sludge management; (b) Greywater management; (c) Plastic waste management; (d) Biodegradable waste management; and (e) *Gobardhan*.

6th Video Presentation: *Role of Private Companies: New Business Model for Ensuring Provisions for Water and Sanitation at GPs.*

Presented by: Dr. Monish Jose and Shri. Vinod Kumar C, KILA, Kerala.

Summary: The *Kudumbashree* is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme implemented by the State. Poverty Eradication Mission (PEM) of the Government of Kerala. *Kudumbashree* is essentially a community network that covers the entire State of Kerala. It consists of a 3-tier structure with Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) as primary level units, Area Development Societies (ADS) at the ward level, and Community Development Societies (CDS) at the local government level. It is arguably one of the largest women's networks in the world. While the community network is formed around the central themes of poverty eradication and women empowerment, its main features include democratic leadership, and support structures formed from the “*Kudumbashree Family*”.

Felicitation of Panellists: After successful completion of the Panel – V discussion and Q&A sessions, Dr. Mallinath Kalshetti, Depty. DG, YASHADA, Pune and Shri. Anand Bandari, SNO, RGSA Cell, Govt. of Maharashtra, felicitated the panellists.





Learning Outcomes of *Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village*

Vision Statement: *'A village with Functional House Tap Connections to all, with targeted standard of quality water supply, good water management and abundant water availability for agriculture and all needs and conserving its water ecosystem.'*

Key Focus Areas & Elements of Water Sufficient Village:

Sustainable availability of water is a non-negotiable goal for ease of living and good quality of life for every rural community, children, including household and productive needs. The entire village ecosystem needs sustained and continued water availability. The challenge is to ensure safe water in sufficient quantities for each need resulting to improved quality of life. Ensuring adequate potable drinking water during the lean period, floods, and other emergencies is also critical. The community/water users need to balance the water conservation and withdrawal of water. Source sustainability holds the key to ensuring comprehensive coverage of Functional Household Water Tap connections (FHTC) among all the households including coverage of Water supply in schools, Anganwadis, and public institutions as per specified service standards. Thus, an adequate and regular supply of safe drinking water as per stipulated BIS standards (IS 10500 (2012): Drinking water) is contingent upon the Gram Panchayat being a Water Sufficient Village. Also, GP which aspires to focus on becoming a Clean and Green Village, would need to have clarity regarding the preservation and maintenance of the components that cover water resources, its link to rivers and streams, land, and soil health.

Opportunities & Enabling Factors:

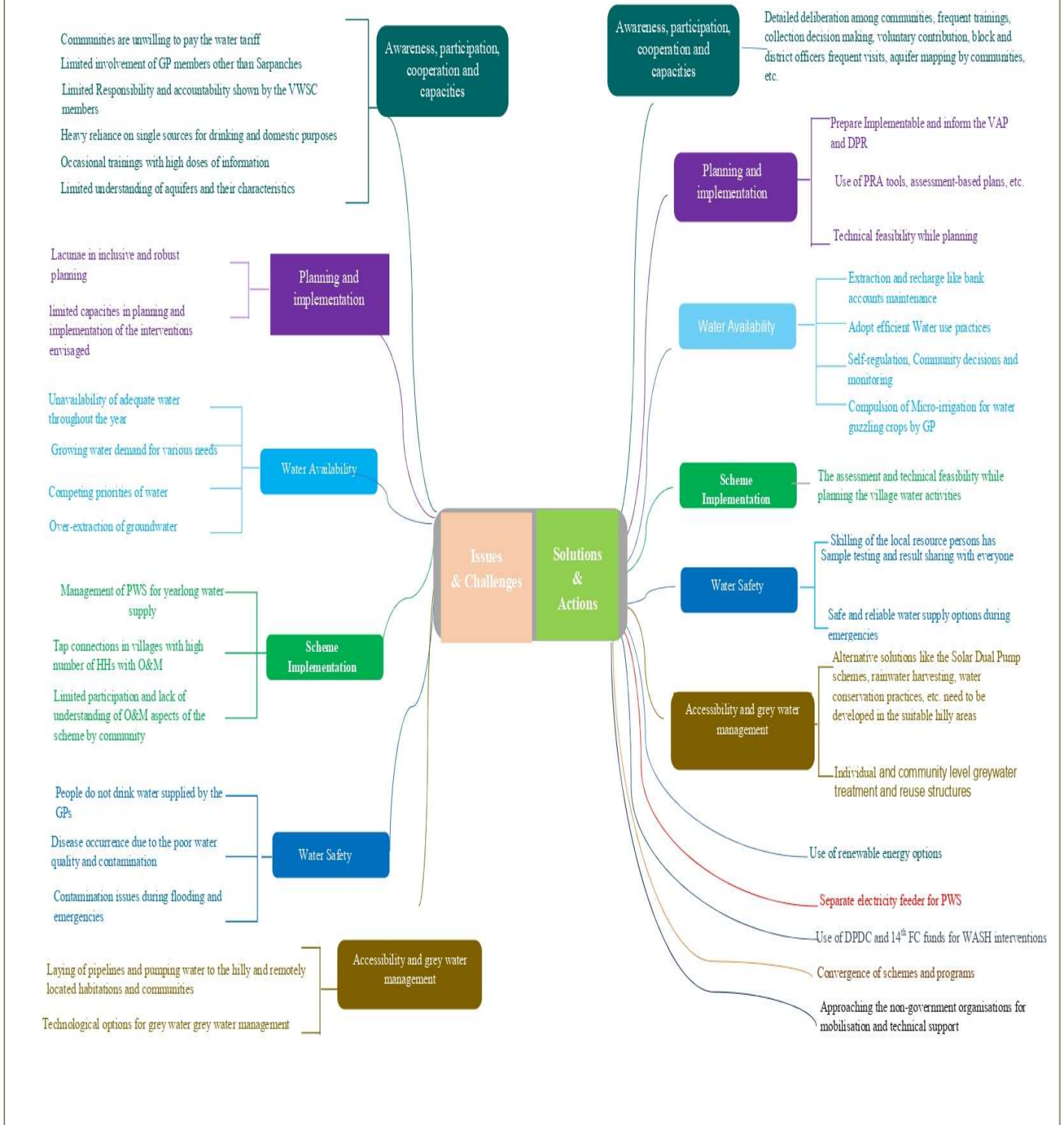
- The Central and State governments are implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission for drinking and domestic water supply. The mission is implemented across all the GPs in the country. The scheme aims to connect every household (all 19 crore HHs in the country) with a tap water connection. The mission entails the provision for the installation of seven types of schemes including retrofitting and augmentation of the existing water supply schemes. These schemes are being executed based on the village action plans prepared by the GPs.
- The JJM aims to provide a 'minimum' of 55 LPCD water. This means villages with abundant water availability may provide more than 55 LPCD water.
- Various water conservation schemes and award programs; many GPs in Maharashtra have participated in the water cup (a competition among villages for water conservation by Pani Foundation in Maharashtra¹) and similar types of government programs.
- The abundant water availability has helped people to start livelihood activities e.g., shell cultivation, fishery, etc.
- Sarpanch and local stakeholders have the responsibility and right to know detail of the respective panchayats water supply schemes on real time basis. This is specifically applicable to JJM schemes.

The village can only be considered to be *Har Ghar Jal* through declaration by *Gram Sabha* only. This means the community has an opportunity to check and take a collective decision regarding accessibility and proper commissioning of PWS.

¹ <https://www.paanifoundation.in/watercup/>



Actions and solutions to issues and challenges





Technical & Technological Options:

- Localised static ground water level measurement, identification of dedicated observation well and rainfall recording have helped GPs to track and monitor water level availability in respective areas and identifying areas of influence for aquifer recharge to sustain/augment ground water-based sources.
- Rainwater harvesting has emerged as a highly suggestive option for increasing water availability.
- The wastewater draining in the open areas can be managed better by creating soak pits at individual and community level. This will help increase the groundwater level. Grey water recycles or reuse practices help reduce water need ensuring water availability during lean period.
- Alternatives to the high electricity charges; the use of renewable energy options like solar for water pumping, use of gravity-based solutions.
- Local communities know their water bodies very well including traditional water bodies. However, they haven't been considered alternative water source these days due to their dilapidated conditions. By influencing the locals, the repairing and rejuvenation of the water conservation structures through people's support can be taken up. GPs need to lead this as they are endowed with accessibility and decision-making authorities.
- In areas with water availability issue during lean period, the locals need to adopt to the conjunctive water use practices wherein they need to use and manage water sources in such a way that all sources complement villagers yearlong water needs e.g., spring water for drinking purposes during the rainy season followed by groundwater use post rainy season.
- With the modern technologies like remote monitoring of the pump operations through IoTs and sensors help managing the pumping time efficiently, reduce village water person's workload, etc.
- Water Metering for controlling the water wastage and levying volumetric charges.
- Aquifer mapping: rock characterisation, water pumping, water level, etc.
- Locally viable and cost-effective technologies need to be developed.

Issues Addressed:

Water and its linkages:

- The provision of a safe and adequate drinking water supply helped the communities to reduce health-related expenditures and averted human losses due to illnesses.
- The water availability in the village has helped GPs to control the distressed migration and provided livelihood opportunities in the villages itself.

Participation and Cooperation:

- GPs have emerged as the best performers in rural water supply programs where the GP level stakeholders worked as unit and are supported externally.



- Gram Panchayat member's role is equally important in driving the water sufficient agenda.
- Committed and well-informed GPs have received the required support, participation, and cooperation from the other members and communities.
- SHGs support in a few cases has helped the GPs to collect taxes and test drinking water samples. It has resulted in increasing people's trust in the village water supply scheme.

Awareness and Capacities:

- Community awareness and understanding regarding the PWS components, different options for scheme selections have helped the GPs to effectively run and monitor the schemes.
- Timely availability and accessibility of technical information to the GPs has helped to effectively plan, implement, and sustain the water conservation structures.
- Active participation by the community in the implementation of the water-saving practices at the individual level has helped raise awareness of water security and the importance of water availability.
- The frequent water conservation campaigns like Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Amrit Sarovar, Catch the Rain, etc. have attracted people and have increased people's engagement in it.

Rejuvenation of Water Bodies:

- The traditional water bodies have been rejuvenated successfully by the communities voluntarily (Maharashtra Barav Mohim, Step Well Restoration Campaign, etc). This would certainly help the villages to have an option of multiple water sources.

Grey Water Management:

- Increasing groundwater availability as well as controlling aesthetic nuisance is successfully done in GPs by adopting effective greywater management interventions like soak pits, kitchen gardening, tree plantation, etc.



Stalls in the National workshop





Learning Outcomes of Theme 5: Clean Village

Vision Statement: *'Creating a village for the future of our children, which is lush and green with nature's bounty, using renewable energy, clean, protecting environment and climate resilient.'*

Key Focus Areas & Elements of Clean Village:

The word “**Clean**” refers to access to safe & adequate drinking water and sanitation services, a low-pollution, low-emission world in which cleaner air, water, and oceans enable people to lead healthy and productive lives. Effective maintenance of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status attained in 2019, efficient and effective functioning of solid and liquid waste management practices and systems, grey water treatment, prevention of water source contamination, etc., are the key elements of the clean component under a clean village.

Opportunities & Enabling Factors:

Accessibility and Enabling Environment:

- The GP members are approaching the block and district administration for availing the resources and knowing the schemes to be implemented in the villages.

Village level Potential and Skilling:

- Youths are searching for jobs across various sectors, and they have potential to manage the village water and sanitation systems effectively and smartly. They also bring in new technologies and reduces the costs through modern technologies. They just need to be engaged and oriented on certain aspects of the program.
- GPs and Communities have shown interest in attaining the carbon neutral status. They need proper guidance and support from the respective sectors. This includes the renewable energy department, the transport, sanitation, water, etc. departments

Resources:

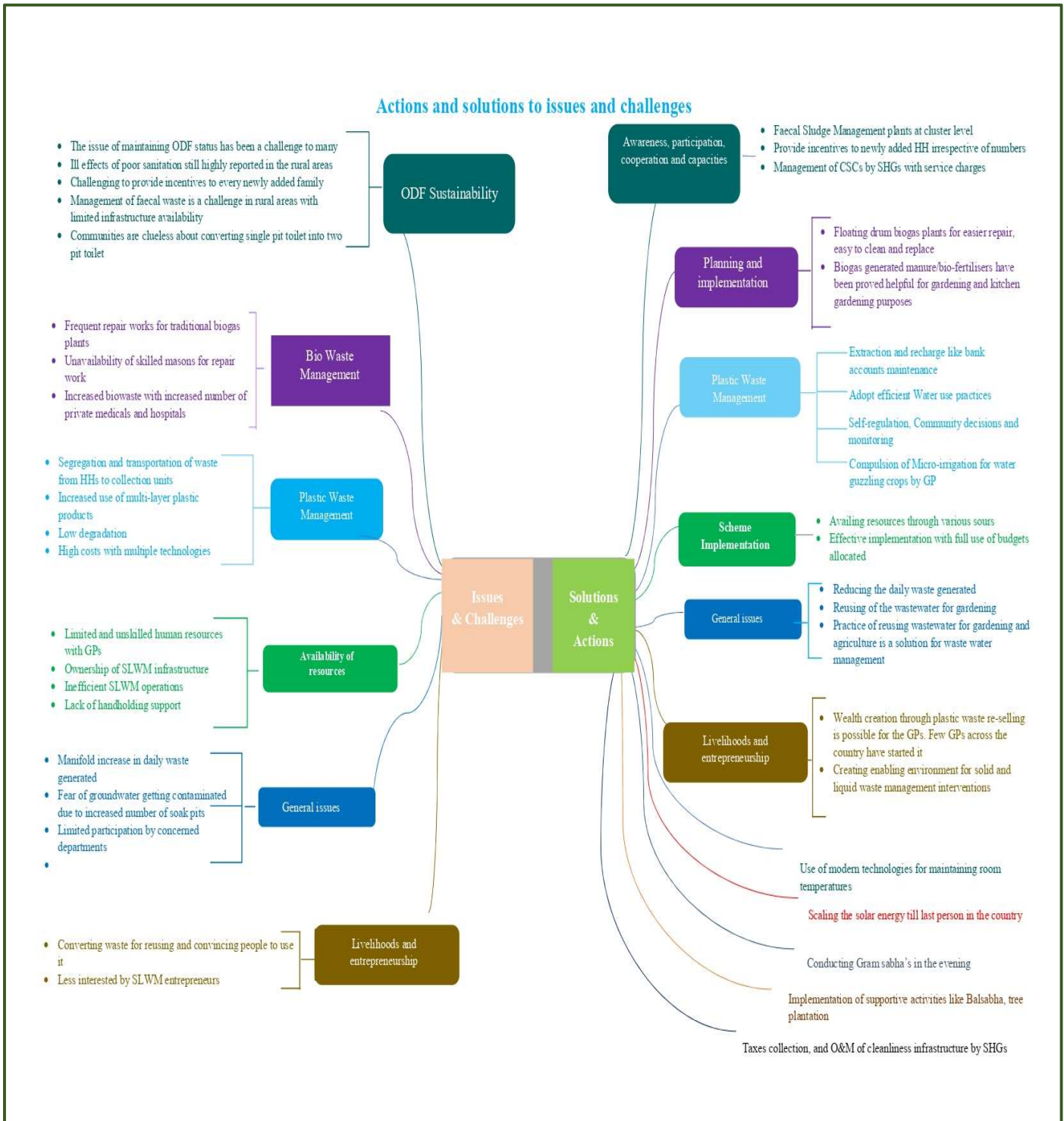
- 15th Finance Commission (XVFC), State Finance Commission (SFC), own funds, user fees are the different sources of funds for undertaking routine and innovative activities

Technologies:

- Floating population in the clean and green villages provides livelihood opportunity to the residents viz the villages who pledges and attains the clean and green village status attracts tourists

Events, Campaigns, and Programs:

- *Swachhata Hi Seva* is an opportunity for the GPs to execute community awareness activities and for the block and district administrations for mass awareness.
- There has been a focus on liquid waste management and convergences in various schemes



Technical & Technological Options:

- Biogas generated manure/bio-fertilisers have been proved helpful for gardening and kitchen gardening purposes.
- Maintenance of floating drum biogas plants is easier than the fixed dome biogas plant. The floating drums can be easily cleaned and replaced.



- The international solar alliance was originally set-up by India and France. This means that we are the leaders in the sector and this technology to be scaled till the last person in the country.
- A centralised information dissemination channel/system for reliable information must be set-up. People, hence, would get relevant and sufficient information.

Learnings:

Solid and Liquid Waste Management:

- Business models in solid and liquid waste management in a few GPs have shown directions to other GPs.
- Segregation at source in many GPs has been a crucial intervention for the management of solid waste management.
- For liquid waste management, the individual-level (decentralised) interventions have been effective than the community-level (centralised) interventions.

Role and Responsibilities of GP:

- Active leadership of the elected representatives helped GPs to become open defecation free and move towards ODF plus interventions.
- Committed leadership from the GP always helps people to increase community's participation in clean and green interventions.

Community Participation:

- Community level monitoring is helping best performing GPs to attain the clean village status.
- Special *Gram Sabha/ Mahila Sabha* helps to increase their participation in decision making.
- Change in community mind set and readiness for contribution increases by bringing in clarity and sense of ownership.
- People's participation in *Gram Sabhas* increases during evening time as most of them remain engaged in the farming, labour, and allied activities during daytime.

Biogas Model:

- Maharashtra's Kolhapur district and some others in Western Maharashtra are successfully running the biogas plants from the last two decades. Gujarat and other states are also coming up with different schemes under *Gobardhan* scheme while linking it with milk cooperatives.

Awareness and Capacities:

- People's participation increases with frequent visits by the block and district level administrative and technical officers. This helps people to understand the programs and resolve the queries pertaining to the specific elements of the interventions.
- A mix of traditional, innovative, and cost-effective communication approaches and mediums help generate effective awareness.



Conclusion:

India's commitment to achieving the SDG 2030 Agenda originates from its belief in the available systems and the approaches it follows. India has taken an informed decision for the implementation of the SDGs at the local level by localising these themes. India's strong PRI system and devolution of fund, function and responsibility have reached the remotest hamlets and villages across the country.

In view of this, the national workshop on localisation of sustainable development Goals on theme 4 and 5, Water Sufficient Village and Clean Village proved to be a useful exercise to understand the successes, challenges, and issues. The 3-days event, the impact will go long as participants are enriched with knowledge. Also, participants have gained first-hand information and problem-solving solutions.

In conclusion, all five panel discussions, 16 exhibition stalls, provided an opportunity for cross learning and showcasing achievement, and overall motivation certainly have boosted elected representatives to take a step towards achieving water sufficient and clean green village status. It has helped getting conceptual clarity on what LSDG means, understanding of the tasks envisioned and key actions to be undertaken in the coming future to adopt the localisation model. Now, it calls for framing verifiable and evidence-based tracking indicators at Gram Panchayat level.





Day – 3 Glimpse Of Field Visit/Study





Impact Assessment Report of 3-Days National Workshop

Background:

Ministry of Panchayati Raj is anchoring the process of Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) through thematic approach in PRIs. To this end, it has been our endeavour to bring together different stakeholder at one forum in a '*Whole of Government & Whole of Society*' approach for creation of '*Whole of Ecology*' to achieve Agenda 2030. The 9 themes of LSDGs are: Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods in Village; Theme 2: Healthy Village; Theme 3: Child-Friendly Village; Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village; Theme 5: Clean and Green Village; Theme 6: Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure; Theme 7: Socially Just and Socially Secured Village; Theme 8: Village with Good Governance; Theme 9: Women-Friendly Village.

Panchayat plays a pivotal role in different developmental challenges like poverty alleviation, public health, nutrition, education, gender, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood generation etc which are sync with SDGs. Hence, Panchayats are identified as key player in localization of SDGs adopting the 9 thematic approaches for good governance. Hence, the main focus of the revamped RGSA has been to equip the Elected Representatives & Functionaries of the PRIs with adequate knowledge and skills for effective delivery on the SDGs through adopting thematic approaches of LSDGs. To ensure greater dissemination of LSDGs among various stakeholders at the grassroots series of Thematic Workshops are being organised across various States in India. In this regard, 2nd 3-Day National Workshop on Localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Panchayats through thematic approaches on Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village and Theme 5: Clean Village has been organised at Pune, Maharashtra from 22nd to 24th September 2022.

Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village aims at ensuring to provide adequate & quality house tap connections to all, sustainability measures such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rainwater harvesting to ensure conservation of water eco system. The theme focused on different technique of water conservation, renovation of traditional water bodies, reuse & recharge of various water structures and water management for agriculture and different needs. Whereas Theme 5: Clean Village focuses on systematic integrated waste management, waste to health generation; safe & appropriate faecal sludge & management to ensure ODF+ to achieve clean India.

Purpose of the Workshop:

- To promote and advocate for the Theme 4 and 5: Water Sufficient and Clean Village.
- To exhibit the exemplary strategies, approaches, convergent actions, and innovative models in context to capacity building & training; best practices; monitoring framework, incentivization and reflection of themes of SDGs into Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
- To provide a platform for the peer learning of Panchayats on various models to institutionalize the process of LSDGs through the lens thematic approach at grassroots level.
- To encourage exchange of information/ideas through international organization and exchange programmes in local governance.
- To greater dissemination of the concepts and its Local Indicator Framework (LIF) of each theme to various stakeholders of the PRI mechanism.



- To create snowball effect regarding the best practices on the theme through the participation of 1500 Elected Representatives of Panchayats from 34 States/UTs.

About the Plenary Sessions of the Workshop:

The workshop has been divided into 6 sessions of Panel Discussion covering the various aspects of the Theme 4 and 5: Water Sufficient and Clean Gram Panchayats. The overview of the panel discussions are as follows:

i. Inaugural Session:

The inaugural session set the tone for the workshop. The dignitaries praised the initiatives undertaken by Gram Panchayats across the country in claiming the titles of Water Sufficient and Clean Gram Panchayats. However, the number of such Gram Panchayats are limited. To ensure that more Gram Panchayats claims such titles emphasis should be laid upon initiatives on rainwater harvesting, reducing wastage of water, along with potential areas to increase village tourism and employment generation through involvement of SHGs for community participation and public-private partnerships. The attitude to be adopted is of Aim Changer to achieve SDGs by 2030 instead of 'Game Changer'. The GPs to focus on behavioural change of people through *Jan Bhagidari* for achieving and sustaining *Swachhta* Vision of Mahatma Gandhi and Saint Gadge Bada.

ii. Panel I: Water Sufficient Gram Panchayat: Safe and Clean Drinking Water – Chaired by Smt. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, DoDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

The panel focuses on the need of clean drinking water and its impact on the lives and livelihood of the people at the grassroots. It covered aspects on women's role in utilising and maintaining the assets and ensuring quality of piped drinking water, through formation of women committees; improvement of health and community participation in achieving the objective of 'Thirsty Village to Water sufficient Village'. This is followed by exchange of practical solutions on the operation and maintenance of pump-sets to ensure continuous supply of safe and clean drinking water to every household.

iii. Panel II: Clean Gram Panchayat – Chaired by Smt. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, DoDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

The panel emphasised upon the need for solid and liquid waste management at the grassroots. The focus was on ensuring appropriate water management mechanism, which could also serve as source of livelihood for the community. The use of biogas produced under the *Gobarbhan* initiative in the Gram Panchayats has not resolved the dependency of LPG cylinders but also generates Own Source Revenue through selling of organic fertilizers for agriculture. One of the important features of the panel was the importance of have faecal sludge management unit at rural areas for proper management of human excreta.

iv. Panel III: Water Sufficient Gram Panchayats – Chaired by Smt. Archana Varma, Additional Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, GoI



The panel covers the various of water conservation through participatory approach in surface water and ground water conservation through rainwater harvesting, lake conservation, *Amrit Sarovar* initiatives, water table mapping and advocacy through agents of change known as '*Jal Dhoot*' for greater community outreach. It also emphasised how rejuvenating and conserving water bodies have positively impacted the livelihoods in the Gram Panchayats and has also reserved and reversed the trend of outmigration from the villages for employment purposes. The highlights of the session came from an elected representative who have undertaken aquifer mapping to recharge ground water and dissemination the knowledge with its neighbouring *Gram Panchayats*.

- v. **Panel IV: Water Sufficient & Clean and Green Gram Panchayats – Best Practices from Maharashtra** – Chaired by Shri. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, MoPR, Government of India

This panel solely focused on the exemplary work undertaken by the Gram Panchayats in Maharashtra in the said themes. Through the session, emphasis has been laid upon community participation through '*Shramdan*'; awareness raising in primary schools; conducting *Gram Sabhas* on issues related to cleanliness, water conservation; women's involvement in planning process, utilising the *Jalyukt Shivar Yojana* for rejuvenating existing water bodies and in cross-learning between Panchayats to achieve the objectives of Theme 4 & 5: Water Sufficient and Clean Gram Panchayats.

- vi. **Panel V: Way Forward – Chaired by Shri. Nagendranath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI.**

The way forward session draws upon the key highlights from the previous panels as a steppingstone to carry forward the initiatives by the Gram Panchayats. It also emphasised upon the concept of "*Sampoorn Swachhata*" to achieve "*Swachh and Sujal Gram*" target through the components of Faecal sludge management; Grey water management; Plastic waste management; Biodegradable waste management and *Gobardhan*. Involvement of SHGs in waste management for employment and revenue generation, planning process and the role of private companies - new business model for providing water sanitation at GPs have been prioritized for achieving the objectives.

Positive Impacts and Outcomes of the Workshop:

The main objective of the workshop was to ensure greater awareness and dissemination of the themes till the last mile *i.e.*, the Gram Panchayats in LSDGs to achieve the UN Agenda 2030. Based on this, following are the impacts and outcomes of the workshop are as follows:

- i. Being the part of panel discussion, has boosted the leadership and accountability of the ERs especially EWRs in saturating the activities related to the Themes through the preparation of Thematic GDPD and its greater impact on community development.
- ii. The experience of engaging feasible strategies, planning and community involvement in executing and maintaining an asset by the domain experts have triggered the issue.



- iii. Through the Question-and-Answer session, practical approaches and feasible technical solutions have been exchanged between ERs from various states in operation, maintenance and sustainability of assets and behaviour of the community.
- iv. The platform serves as a peer-learning centres for the stakeholders of PRIs on the best practices across the GP in all States and UTs. This further creates a snowball effect in not only disseminating information till the last mile but also creating more leaders aiming their GPs to be Beacon Panchayats.
- v. The workshop also guided the process of involving community participation in the proposed activities on the issues discussed and scope for potential OSR generation, water resource management, ensuring safe and clean drinking water and solid and liquid management including plastic waste management in a single platform.
- vi. Through field visit to the best performing Gram Panchayats on the subject matter has enriched stakeholders from other States/UTs with a first-hand experience on feasibility to implement and execute such initiatives in their respective Gram Panchayats.
- vii. It is expecting that from the National Workshops '*Whole of Ecology*' for rural development through PRIs will be created that will ensure 'No One Left Behind' by achieving UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development at the grassroots by involving communities.



Annexures

| Sl. No. | Item | QR Code with short link |
|---------|---|---|
| 1 | Concept Note |  qr.page/g/3oCFIxSGkd1 |
| 2 | Workshop Agenda (Program Schedule) | shorturl.at/hp126  |
| 3 | List of Local indicator Frameworks LIFs of Theme 4& 5 Theme 4 – Water Sufficient Village Theme 5 – Clean Village |  shorturl.at/losw2 |
| 4 | List of released Books/Booklets during workshop | shorturl.at/FIMPZ  |
| 5 | Lists of Video Presentation during Panel Discussions |  shorturl.at/kACFH |
| 6 | List of Stalls | shorturl.at/bdeFO  |
| 7 | Issues & Challenges: Solution-driven Actions |  shorturl.at/bj068 |
| 8 | Glimpses of Workshop | shorturl.at/fY037  |
| 9 | Glimpses of Field visits |  shorturl.at/fY037 |
| 10 | Social media Coverage's |  qr.page/g/LzjhZeR6kq |



सशक्त पंचायत सतत विकास



PANCHAYATI RAJ